Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1839. No. 952.

REPORT

OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ON THE SUBJECT OF COMMON SCHOOLS

November, 1838

A resolution adopted at the last session of the Legislature, made it the duty of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to digest a plan for Common Schools, suited to the condition and resources of the state, and to report the same for the consideration of the present General Assembly.

The Board have given to this subject attentive and anxious consideration, and taken pains to procure all the information within their reach, which seemed essential to enlightened legislation. On the day of last, the President, under the direction of the Board, transmitted a circular to the Governor of each state in the Union, requesting copies of all legislative acts and other official documents in relation to Common Schools, either in existence or contemplation. This communication received the favorable and general attention, which the interesting subject to which it relates was so well calculated to excite, and the Board have thus been enabled to present to the General Assembly many publications of great interest and value.

They regret to be compelled to state, in connexion with this topic, that their efforts to procure still more important information, with respect to the actual state of education in North Carolina, have been much less successful, and that no means at their command will enable them to obtain such facts as are indispensable to the proper discharge of the duty required at their hands.

The reports to the Senate in 1816 and 1817, by the late Judge Murphey, the letter of Charles R. Kinney, esq., communicated to the General Assembly by Governor Owen in 1828, and the letters of the late President Caldwell, originally published in the newspapers and republished in pamphlet form in 1832, have been procured, not without difficulty. They contain many valuable suggestions, and will well reward the labor of the most careful examination; but they are all eminently wanting in that which individual effort is incompetent to supply—the precise and minute statement of facts by which alone the accuracy of their theories can be tested.

The memoir on the subject of Internal Improvements and on the resources and finances of the state, published by Judge Murphey in 1819, is the first and only essay that has been made towards the compilation of a system of statistics, almost as indispensable to intelligent legislation on the leading interests of the state, as a well arranged account book to the proper management of individual affairs.

If it shall be objected to this report, that, like all others which have preceded it, it abounds in hypothesis and theory, the General Assembly will not be disposed to censure too harshly, the most manifest defect, when it is apparent that none others than themselves are competent to afford a remedy. The memoir of Judge Murphey, above referred to, comprised much valuable information, of great interest at the date of its publication, and constitutes the proudest monument to his memory. On the subject of education, however, it did not profess to enter into details, and the lapse of nineteen years has wrought greater changes in the character and condition of the state, than would be likely to occur to an ordinary observer. Since that time no addition has been made to the meagre amount of statistical knowledge. There is no publication extant, no individual in existence, that can afford any satisfactory information with respect to the number of common schools in the state, much less the number of pupils, the mode of instruction, the condition of the school houses, the characters and qualifications of the instructors. Indeed, it is doubted whether there is any one competent to meet these inquiries with regard to a single county, certainly there is none without the legislative body, and yet all this and much more, is not merely desirable and necessary, but indispensable to the great purpose contemplated by the resolution requiring this report. Of the number, resources and condition of our academies, something more, and yet very little, is known. Even the history of the University is as yet unwritten: the subject has been ascertained to be obscure by those best acquainted with it; and though the institution bears the name of the state, and has been proudly denominated "the child of the constitution," its precise situation and resources, the mode of instruction, government and police, the effect which it has heretofore had, and is likely to have hereafter, on the morals, intelligence and character of the state, are less familiarly known than they should be, even to the constituted authorities of the country.

The Board have no apology to offer for the introduction of these remarks. They believe there are none more devoted than they in the best interests of their native state, and they would regard themselves as recreant to the highest obligations of patriotism, if under the influence of false pride, or the disposition to pander to public vanity, they should suppress any truth, which the public interest required to be promulgated.

The inability of the Board to obtain the full and accurate knowledge indispensable to a compliance with the command of the General Assembly, to digest a plan for Common Schools, "suited to the condition and resources of the state," will constitute the most appropriate apology for the partial and defective statements which will be offered in regard to them.

North Carolina extends over an area of 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 of acres. In 1830 her population consisted of 472 843 whites, 19,543 free persons of color, and 245,601 slaves. The average aggregate population to the square mile was about 14 7 10, and of white population 9 4-10. The aggregate population in 1840 will probably be about 850, 000, or 17 to the square mile, and the white population 550.000 or 11 to the square mile. The number of white children between the ages of five and fifteen years was in 1830 129,583—in 1840 the number will be about 150,000, or 3 to the square mile.

Accurate information with respect to the proportion of our citizens who have received the benefit of a common school education, from their own resources, would shed great light upon our inquiries. The data at our command is vague and uncertain. The Hon. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland, in the course of a series of interesting observations on the subject of common schools, made in the House of Representatives of the United States, in February last, remarks that he has seen no report from North Carolina on this subject, but that it is obvious that she stands greatly in need of an improved system of education, from the fact that, out of one hundred and eleven voters who gave testimony in relation to the contested election in the first session of the 22d Congress, twenty-eight made their marks; in other words, one third could not write their names. It must be remembered, however, that the Congressional district referred to is on our western frontier, and that although it certainly yields to no section of the state in the exhibition of mental and physical vigor, nevertheless, owing to its comparatively recent settlement and the sparseness of its population, the means of education are less generally diffused than elsewhere. The class of individuals too, whose votes are most likely to be challenged, are not always the most intelligent portion of the community. But after all proper allowances are made, the existence of such a fact in the most populous Congressional district in the state, and the one for which it will be most difficult to provide, in any general scheme of education, is startling. In 1840, more than one-eighth of the voters of the state will be found in this region. In the same district of country there are not more than two well regulated seminaries, where instruction is given in classical learning: and in these no means are provided for the illustration of the physical sciences. With the exception of the University, we have but one institution in the state possessed of philosophical and chemical aparatus; a third will in a short time be supplied. There are not probably a dozen academies prepared to give instruction in the use of the maps and globes, or half of this number furnished with libraries.

The average number of students on the catalogues of the University for the last twenty years, is one hundred and eighteen, or in the ratio of about one to every four thousand of our white population in 1830. During this whole period, however, many of our young men, probably a third, were educated at the colleges of other states, and if so, the ratio of students at college to the white population would be as one to three thousand.

Such is the only information that has been obtained with respect to the condition of the state.

More full and precise details can be furnished on the subject of our resources; but much, very much, will be left to be desired. The avarage value of the entire surface of the state, is not less than two dollars per acre, making the aggregate sum of 64,000,000 dollars. The total value of other species of property has been computed from satisfactory data, to be at least 136,000,000 dollars; which added to the estimate of lands, amount to two hundred millions of dollars.

The small proportions of the annual productions of the state which finds a market within our own borders, renders it impossible to submit any calculations upon this subject which would have reasonable claims to accuracy.

The state of the fund set apart for the support of common schools, is exhibited in the following statement of the *permanent property* and *other sources of revenue*, committed to the management of the Board.

1st. PERMANENT PORPERTY—a million of acres of swamp lands of uncertain value; 5,000 shares of stock in the Bank of the State, and 5,207 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, subscribed at 100 dollars per share; 500 shares of stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company, subscribed for, at 100 dollars per share, and probably worth half the sum; 650 shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Comany, (500 subscribed for at 50, and 100 at 100 dollars per share,) subject to a like depreciation: the dividends on 6.000 shares of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, subscribed for at 100 dollars per share; and 175 shares in the Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal Company, subscribed at 100 dollars per share, the latter of no marketable value.

2d. SOURCES OF REVENUE—The tax imposed by law upon the retailers of spirituous liquors—the tax on auctioneers—all moneys paid into the Treasury on entries of vacant lands (except Cherokee lands)—and all profits accruing to the state, for subscriptions to works of Internal Improvement—and from loans made from the Internal Improvement fund.

The transcript in the appendix taken from the report of the Public Treasurer, exhibits the whole fiscal transactions of the Board since April, 1837, and is given at length, to enable those disposed to enter into the investigation, to satisfy themselves of the degree of reliance which may be placed upon the following estimates:

Estimates founded upon the foregoing statements.

The Bank stock belonging to the fund, is of greater value than the subscription price, and this excess of value will be more than equivalent to the depreciation of the navigation stocks. There can be no risk, therefore, in estimating the bank stock and the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation stock at par—and the Club-foot and Harlow Creek Canal stock as destitute of value. The value of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock can only be determined by time and experience. At present favorable expectations are entertained.

RECAPITULATION.

10,207 shares of Bank stock,		$1,020 700
500 do	Roanoke Navigation,	50 000
650 do	Cape Fear do	32 500
Cash in the Treasury, 31st Oct. 1838,		27,285
		$1,130,485
6 000 shares of stock in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company,		600,000
		$1,732,485

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME.

The Bank and Navigation stock, as above, will probably yield a yearly profit of six per cent. on $1,100, 000,	66 000
Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road stock, 6 per cent. on $600,000,	36 000
Tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,	2,800
Tax on auctioneers,	1,200
Moneys paid for entries of vacant lands,	5 000
	$111,000

One of the principal sources of revenue during the last two years, viz: interest arising from loans made by the fund for Internal Improvements, is omitted in the estimate, because the principal money may be appropriated to some public work during the present session, and this may or may not be a source of revenue, according to the character of the enterprize. The swamp lands are omitted, because no calculation can be made with respect to them on which the Board can rely themselves, much less command the assent of others.

To devise a system, then, which shall secure instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for 150,000 children, dispersed through the state in the ratio of three to every square mile, with the resources stated, would seem to be the precise duty required of the Board, by the last General Assembly.

Massachusetts is entitled not merely to the high distinction of having given birth to the common school system in America, but to the peculiar glory of having preceded all other people in the efforts now making for the intellectual regeneration of the world. The cradle of liberty was none other than the cradle of intelligence, and the spirit of our free institutions can continue to exist in none other than the brilliant atmosphere which gave it birth. The population of Massachusetts in 1830 was 610,014, or 81 to each square mile of her territory; in 1840 it will be about 710.000, and about 94 to the square mile. The number of children between the ages of four and sixteen is returned at 177,053, and the amount expended for instruction is estimated at $841 000, of which sum $465,000 is raised by direct taxation. The latter sum is divided annually among more than three thousand teachers. The assessed value of the property of the people of that state in 1830 was $208, 360,407, and is probably much greater now. The reputation of her citizens for intelligence and enterprise, is co-extensive with civilization. It is a matter of just pride with her statesmen, that a common school system, cherished to the extent which has been shown, is well suited to the condition and resources of that commonwealth.

Let us compare, for a moment, the relative advantages of the two states in both these respects. Our white population is spread over the state in the ratio of eleven to the square mile, hers in the proportion of ninety-four. Density of population is a great advantage, provided it be equally diffused, inasmuch as the school-house can be brought nearer each man's door. In equality of diffusion, owing to the non-existence of large towns, we have greatly the advantage; and it is believed that it can be shown to a demonstration, that the advantage arising from the greater density of population in Massachusetts is fully counterbalanced by evils of an opposite nature, from which we are exempt. We are blessed with a climate equally salubrious, a soil of greater average fertility, a larger variety of productions, and more valuable staples, a domain between six and seven times as extensive, an amount of aggregate wealth nearly as great, and greater, man for man, divided among our citizens with an equality, strikingly similar to that which characterises their distribution over the state. In the relative dissemination of intelligence, it must be admitted that the superiority is not with us; and to this cause alone, must be ascribed the fact that, with immensely greater facilities for the production of wealth, we have so little surpassed our keen-sighted rivals. Neither argument nor example is necessary to prove that the enterprise, and consequent wealth of every nation, is in direct proportion to its intelligence. It is the history of the world, and the experience of every individual.

A comparison of the relative advantages of North Carolina, with either of the states that has entered upon the great career of improvement, will serve to show that there is nothing connected with the condition and resources of this commonwealth, that should deter the patriot from the attempt to discharge his duty. New York, Pennsylvania, and the infant Colossus, Ohio, are apposite and cheering examples. The empire state, that astonished the world, by the accomplishment of a physical improvement "a century in advance of the age," has effected infinitely more for our country and mankind, in the admirable organization of her system of intellectual improvements. With a territory not quite equal in extent to ours, an aggregate population perhaps three times as great, she has established more than ten thousand common schools, in which instruction is given to a number of children, larger than that of our whole white population. If De Witt Clinton had never been born, and the first conceptions of her whole scheme of internal improvments were yet to be formed, they would certainly and inevitably result from her common school system. It is mind that acquires dominion over matter, and education that forms the mind. Pennsylvania entered comparatively late into the generous contest of physical and intellectual improvement, but she entered with a giant's stride, and has made and is making a giant's progress. With an extent of territory less by one-tenth than ours, an aggregate population twice as large, her system provides for the immediate instruction of 300,000 children, at an annual expense of $600,000.

This expense, let it be remembered, has been voluntarily assumed by her citizens, at the polls, in their several school districts, and at a time when they were charged with the maintenance of a system of internal improvements, extensive and costly beyond all parallel. Ohio, that in the memory even of the middle aged men of the present generation, was a wilderness, promises to outstrip all her sisters in physical and intellectual improvemnt. One of her citizens* is entitled to the proud distinction of having given the first impetus to the greatest physicial improvement of the age—and another,† a forest born professor, has probably accomplished still more gigantic results, by the interest which he has excited in favor of education in his native state, and throughout our country. It cannot be necessary to enter more extensively into these calculations.

Our condition is not unfavorable to the establishment of common schools; we have the necessary resources, and need nothing but the will to apply them liberally, and the intelligence to apply them with discretion. With respect to the mode of application, we have fortunately access to more satisfactory information, than on any other topic that has engaged our attention. The regret that we have not been enabled to act efficiently at an earlier period, is lessened by the consideration that we are enlightened by the recorded experience of those who have preceded us. If there were widely discordant opinions, as to the best mode of national enlightenment, we might still experience much difficulty in arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

So far, however, as the Board have had an opportunity of examining the history of education in the old and new world, the mode of procedure is substantially the same. In Sweden, Prussia, Germany, Austria and Russia, the machinery is arranged with a celerity, and the system pursued with a vigor peculiar to the operation of despotic forms of government. In this country, where the people are sovereign, action implies deliberation, and to deliberation are sometimes incident hesitation and delay.

In digesting the system of common schools, now to be submitted, the Board claim for themselves no originality of conception. They have done nothing more than to endeavor to adapt to our condition and purposes, machinery which has been well tried, and found eminently useful elsewhere.

Of the 50,000, square miles, or 32,000,000 acres, constituting the surface of North Carolina, a million and a half of acres were estimated by the engineers appointed to examine them, to consist of vacant and inaccessible swamp lands in the eastern section of the state. If this estimate approximates accuracy, and we add to the extent of the swamps, the mountainous districts of the west, unsusceptible of cultivation, we may safely conclude that at least one-tenth of the state is uninhabited. There remain then 45,000 square miles of inhabited territory. If this area be divided into common school districts, six miles square, or as nearly so as the nature of the country will admit, the state will contain 1250 districts. If the population were diffused throughout the state with precise equality, each district would contain about one hundred and eight children, between the ages of five and fifteen, and the most remote child would be a little more than four miles, in a direct line, from the centre of his district, while the greater number would be less than half the distance.

It may be very desirable, and certainly will be so ultimately, to have smaller districts and more numerous schools. New York, we have seen, has divided the same extent of territory, into more than ten thousand districts. She has, however, nearly five times as many children to provide for, and it is a matter of much regret with her most intelligent citizens, that they have not fewer, and consequently better schools.

The division proposed, would, if our counties were all of the same extent, give about nineteen schools to each county.

As stated in the outset, the Board have no means of ascertaining, but the opinion is confidently entertained, that there have been at no time a dozen good schools sustained in the most populous and wealthy of our counties. It is believed, moreover, that if the requisite funds were at the command of the Board, the establishment of a greater number of schools would not be desirable, for the obvious reason that it would be impossible to supply them with competent instructors. Indeed, as will hereafter be shown, the greatest difficulty to be encountered, in this great effort at intellectual reform, will be in commanding the services of proper school masters.

The districts having been laid off by designated boundaries, a school-house is in the next place to be erected, at a proper place, of suitable materials, and on the most judicious plan. As the rising generation is to pass a deeply important, interesting, and the most impressible portion of life in these tenements, the mode of construction is a matter of no small moment. Indeed much of the efficacy and success of the whole system, will depend upon the model which shall be selected, and the manner of its execution. Too much attention cannot be bestowed upon either. The edifices should be pleasantly situated; should be neat and comfortable; and as they may, on an average, afford the only opportunities of instruction to 108 children, they must be spacious. In no community, however, will the whole, or nearly the whole number of children, ever be sent to school at the same time.

The accompanying report of the secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, on the subject of school houses, contains all the information on this head that can be desired, and obviates the necessity of farther remark here. The districts having been designated, and the requisite school houses erected, the difficult question returns upon us—how are instructers to be provided? No one capable of forming correct opinions upon the subject, and conversant with the state of things around us, can suppose for a moment, that we can find twelve hundred and fifty properly qualified instructers in North Carolina, or any considerable portion of this number. They cannot be had from the North, if it were desirable to employ others than those reared in our own state, for the difficulty of obtaining them is much more loudly complained of in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and even in Massachusetts, than here. What then is to be done? We will be compelled to adopt the course crowned with such perfect success at Hofwyll, in Switzerland, in Prussia, and Germany, which is now in the progress of successful experiment in New York, and about to be adopted in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. A scheme, pressed with so much earnestness and ability on the attention of the citizens of this state, by President Caldwell, in his volume of letters published in 1832, and which, indeed, constituted his only plan and hope for the improvement of our common schools. We must establish normal schools for the education of our own teachers, and we need entertain no hope of accomplishing the favorite object of the state in any other way.

New York has endowed a separate department in each of her ten district academies, for the instruction of common school teachers. It has had the effect already of giving increased reputation to the least appreciated, but most useful of all the learned professions, and promises a radical change for the better in the schools throughout that state. The graduates of these normal schools are sought for with the greatest avidity, and notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made to give efficiency to these departments, the supply is by no means commensurate with the demand.

The superintendent of common schools in Pennsylvania, advises the establishment of four practical institutions in different sections of the state, the procurement of suitable libraries and apparatus, and a faculty of six professors for each, involving an annual expense of $40,000.

If these views needed the confirmation, either of argument or authority, they would find both in the subjoined extract from the report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, made on the 20th of April last. Governor Everett is chairman of this Board, and it is almost superfluous to remark, that there is no individual whose opinions are entitled to more weight on all subjects connected with education. "The subject of the education of teachers is of the very highest importance in connection with the improvement of our schools. That there are all degrees of skill and success on the part of teachers, is a matter of too familiar observation to need repetition; and that these must depend, in no small degree, on the experience of the teacher, and in his formation under a good discipline and method of instruction in early life, may be admitted without derogating in any measure from the importance of natural gifts and aptitude in fitting men for this as for the other duties of society. Nor can it be deemed unsafe to insist, that while occupations requiring a very humble degree of intellectual effort and attainment, demand a long and continued training, it cannot be that the arduous and manifold duties of the instructer of youth should be as well performed without as with specific preparation for them. In fact it must be admitted as the voice of reason and experience, that institutions for the formation of teachers must be established among us, before the all important work of forming the minds of our children can be performed in the best possible manner, and with the greatest attainable success."

"No one who has been a witness of the ease and effect with which instruction is imparted by one teacher, and the tedious pains-taking and unsatisfactory progress which mark the labors of another of equal ability and knowledge, and operating on minds equally good, can entertain a doubt that there is a mystery in teaching as in every other art. Nor is it less obvious, that within reasonable limits, this skill and this mystery may themselves be made the subjects of instruction and be communicated to others."

"We are not left to the deductions of reason on this subject. In those foreign countries where the greatest attention has been paid to the work of education, schools for teachers have formed an important feature in their system, and with the happiest results. The art of imparting instruction has been found, like every other art, to improve by cultivation in institutions established for that specific object. New importance has been attached to the calling of the instructer, by public opinion, from the circumstance that his vocation has been deemed one requiring systematic preparation and culture. * * * The duties which devolve upon the teachers even of our common schools, particularly when attended by large numbers of both sexes and of advanced years, for learners, (as is often the case,) are various and difficult of performance; for their faithful execution, no degree of talent and qualification is too great; and when we reflect in the nature of things, that only a moderate portion of both can in ordinary cases be expected for the slender compensation afforded the teacher, we gain a new view of the necessity of bringing to his duties, the advantage of previous training in the best mode of discharging them."

"A very considerable part of the benefit which those who attended our schools might derive from them, is unquestionably lost for the want of more skill in the business of instruction on the part of the teacher. This falls with special hardness on that part of youthful population who are able to enjoy, but for a small portion of the year, the advantage of the schools. For them it is of peculiar importance, that from the moment of entering the school, every hour should be employed to the greatest advantage, and every facility in acquiring knowledge, and every means of awakening and guiding the mind, be put into instant operation; and when this is done, two months of schooling would be as valuable as a year passed under a teacher destitute of experience and skill."

If the Legislature should determine to establish a single school of this character, the public convenience will of course require that it shall be located near the centre of the state. If the board were authorized to make an arrangement with the Trustees of the University, and to

* Dr. Drake. † Professor Stow.

annex to that institution a department for instruction of common school teachers, a less numerous faculty might be required, than for a separate school. The libraries, apparatus, geological and mineralogical cabinets, would subserve equally the purposes of both. That institution now receives, without charge either for tuition or room rent, every native of the state, destitute of the means of education, who, upon examination by the faculty, is believed to possess the requisite mental and physical constitution to render him a valuable member of society.

There can be no difficulty in pronouncing that the trustees would greet with a similar spirit of liberality and benevolence, any proposition which should promise still more extended usefulness.

If a system of common schools of this or similar extent should find favor with the General Assembly, it will next become necessary to inquire more particularly into the amount of expenditure it will involve, and the manner in which the requisite funds can be provided.

The nett annual revenue of the Literary Fund, as at present constituted, cannot, as before remarked, be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and will probably exceed that sum. The act of 1825, creating the fund, provides that it shall be distributed among the several counties in proportion to their white population. No illustration can be necessary to show, that this sum, unassisted from other sources, is wholly inadequate to the maintenance of any general system of education. The distribution of the fund set apart for this purpose, however, should not be made, until the citizens of each county shall have decided in favor of the scheme, at the ballot box, and the justices of the County Court shall have levied and collected twice the amount that the county shall be entitled to receive from the state.

It would seem scarcely necessary to resort to argument to manifest the propriety and necessity of this condition. It is obvious that proper interest will never be taken in the management of the schools by those who are not conscious of having contributed to their maintenance. And no school can be conducted upon the best principles, that is not subjected to the constant and jealous supervision of the most intelligent portion of the community; and this keen circumspection nothing short of a sense of pecuniary interest can produce. The taxpayer will not merely be disposed to see that his money is not wasted; he will be anxious to derive benefit, and the greatest possible amount of benefit, from the expenditure. This can only be secured by the maintenance of a well regulated school, and the means necessary to the end will not be neglected. If the state fund were ample in amount for all the purposes contemplated by its creation, it is more than doubted, whether it would be possible to effect the object without uniting it with individual interests.

The Board are not to be regarded as intimating the opinion that the state and county fund provided and united in the manner proposed, will be competent to effect all that the philanthropist would desire. Far from it. It will accomplish, however, vastly more than has hitherto been attempted or anticipated in North Carolina. If the scheme now suggested should be carried into successful operation, all will have been done, perhaps, that it is proper to be attempted at the present time. The foundation of a Universal system will have been laid, which properly beginning with society in its incipient stage, will ultimately adapt itself to every period of life, and to all the wants of the country. Well endowed academies will succeed to common schools, at no long interval, and colleges and universities, in due time, complete the structure. All are not merely necessary, but indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of a well-governed state.

But it is time to return from this digression to the delineation of the plan. It would not probably be possible to divide the state into the proper districts, erect school houses in each, and have one or more normal schools in operation in less than three years. The accumulations of three years, arising from the regular income of the fund, and double the amount raised by the counties, would amount to nine hundred thousand dollars, and this sum divided by the number of school districts (1250) would admit of an average salary of $240 to each school master. This rate of compensation is certainly very moderate, but is believed to be greater than the sum ordinarily derived from the same avocation at present. Various circumstances may tend, in many instances, to increase it. The wealthier neighborhoods, may augment it by voluntary contributions; the schools in summer, particularly in the poorer districts, will consist mainly of the younger classes of learners; and for these instruction may be provided; in an inverse ratio to the value of the services rendered, by the most amiable, patient and successful of the whole tribe of teachers—educated females. In all the districts where voluntary provision is not made, the instructer must, as in the eastern states, board with the parents of his pupils at alternate intervals.

To superintend, direct and control the whole of this complicated, but not inharmonious machinery, a superintendent of common schools must be selected. Perhaps there is no office in the state so difficult to fill well, as there is certainly none of such incalculable importance. For such a station, no character is too exalted, no amount of learning too varied and extensive, no talents too commanding, no benevolence too active or expansive. He must direct the normal schools, visit and examine every section of the state, devise the principle on which it shall be districted, furnish the model of the school houses, devise the mode for examining and licencing teachers, select the series of text books, and see that they are invariably used in every school, devise forms of reports, to be required annually from each instructer, that shall contain all that is necessary to be known, with respect to the condition, government and policy of the school, and prepare a systematic digest of the whole to be submitted to the General Assembly. He should be able to exercise a commanding influence over multitudes in their primary assemblies, to advise the instructer in his school room, and to control and dissipate causeless prejudices and jealousies without; all these qualifications may not, and probably will not be found united in any individual, but proper pains should be taken to secure the nearest approximation practicable.

Although the Board have been simply instructed to digest a plan of common schools, a few remarks upon the subject of education, generally, and in connexion with some features of the scheme, may not be deemed irrelevant to their duty.

The system recommended contemplates the annual expenditure of $300,000, of which sum $200,000 is to be raised by direct taxation upon the counties, in proportion to their white population, for the instruction of 150,000 children in the elements of learning, morals and religion. It amounts at the most to one tenth of one per cent. on the entire capital of the state, $200,000,000; in other words, every individual will be required to contribute the *one thousandth* part of each dollar for the education of his children, and the diffusion of the light of learning and the spirit of freedom throughout the state.

It will be perceived from the statement of the public treasurer of the condition of the Literary Fund, as exhibited in the appendix, that there are about eight hundred retailers of spirituous liquors licensed in this state, at the rate of $4 per capita. If the receipts of each of these individuals are of the average annual amount of $400, the aggregate sum freely contributed to sustain these Common Schools for the dissemination of vice and immorality is greater than that required to establish a system of the character which has been delineated.

If the country is too poor to sustain both, may not the question be properly submitted to the people, which shall be dispensed with. The security of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is, under the blessing of Heaven, exclusively dependent upon one—of the other it must be left to its advocates to speak.

Without the benefit of a Common School education, the usefulness of man to himself and his neighbor is greatly restricted. But who will venture to calculate the direct loss to the community in an economical point of view, from the too partial diffusion of elementary learning? When was a nation impoverished* by any extent of effort to enlighten the common people? Is it possible in the nature of things to produce such a result from such a cause? On the contrary, must not the cultivation of the mind and the heart tend to diminish the expenses incident to crime? Will not the application of science to the useful arts insure increased production, and the consequent augmentation of individual and national resources? Nothing is more certain.

There is another point of view, however, even in connexion with the temporal interests of man, in which this subject should be regarded, in comparison with which all economical considerations dwindle into insignificance. Not merely the property—the life and liberty of every citizen, and the perpetuity of our free institutions depend, upon the jury box and the ballot box. If intelligence and integrity be wanting there, the form of government ceases to be of the slightest moment.

The Constitution of the state requires "that a School or Schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices, and that all useful learning shall be duly encouraged in one or more Universities." At the time when this instrument was framed, the public mind was most deeply excited on all subjects connected with the rights of man. The fundamental principles of civil government were more universally discussed, and more thoroughly understood, than at any subsequent period. The social edifice was regarded as resting upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. The principle which no one presumed to controvert *then*, is true *now*, or our whole representative system is a delusion and a mockery. It must be carried into effect, or the solemn declaration of the father of his country, *that in proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened*, becomes unmeaning jargon, and our once-revered Constitution a dead letter.

APPENDIX.

RELATION OF IGNORANCE TO CRIME.

[Extracted from an article on the subject of Common Schools, in the North American Review. No. 101, for October 1838.]

It is true economy to buy an article that is worth your money, and many have been ruined by buying cheap penny worths of education no less than in trade. A good master will teach and benefit a school more in two months, than a master poorly qualified in a year. It will be found much cheaper to employ the best teachers. A boy kept till he is eighteen in an ordinary district school, and then sent for three years to an ordinary Academy, is not so well fitted for active life at twenty-one, as every boy might be at sixteen in such a school as ought to be kept in every district in the Commonwealth, and well might be, if we had our essential normal schools in full operation. Who ever therefore will be still content to give his son no better education than we have mentioned, may have it at less than the present cost by employing the best teachers, and his son produce an income, instead of requiring an expense, for the last five years of minority. But he who gives his children a comparatively superior education in the present state of things, would not rest satisfied till he had educated them in the same degree above the improved standard. And in so doing, he would not depart from the strictest economy, for an enlightened community produces and accumulates wealth faster, in a vastly greater ratio, than the proportionate additional cost of their education. A million of dollars a year, judiciously applied to the improvement of young heads and hearts for the next thirty years, would not merely be refunded, but the state would be much more than thirty millions richer in visible property at the end of that period.

But we are tired of reducing the riches of the soul to a metalic standard. We join issue, therefore, with those a part of whose creed it is, that the promises held out by education ought to be redeemable in specie; and we say to them, if they will pause and lend an ear a moment, that it is not enough that their children should be intelligent and virtuous, even if that were possible in the neglect of all others, but their neighbor's children should be intelligent and virtuous also, or their own children must pay for the deficiency, ay, pay for it specifically in money. The question is whether it is not both the per and pleasanter to pay through the school committee, than through the overseers of the poor, to support schools than jails, teachers than executioners, and to build writing desk than gallows.

The Rev. Dr. B. Forde, for many years the ordinary of Newgate, remarks, in his hints for the improvement of the Police, "the ignorance of the inferior classes of society is the first and great cause of the multitudinous depredations which are daily and nightly committed. Idleness is the second. 1st. Public Schools, under the care, control and inspection of a zealous parochial committee, ought to be established throughout the whole kingdom, if possible; in which religion, morality, and a moderate degree of learning, should be taught to the poor, free of every expense. 2nd. Work ought to be provided for the industrious.

Sir Richard Phillips, sheriff of London, says that on the memorial addressed to the Sheriffs by 152 criminals in Newgate, 25 only signed their names in a fair hand, 26 in illegible scrawl, 101 were marksmen, signing with a cross. Few of the prisoners could read with facility, more than half could not read at all, most of them thought books useless, and were totally ignorant of the nature, object and end of religion.

The same phenomenon presents itself in all American prisons. The eleventh of the admirable reports of the Prison Discipline Society gives these facts, which might be multiplied almost indefinitely. In Connecticut, no convict ever sent to the State Prison had a liberal education, or belonged to either of the learned professions. One half were unable to write, and one sixth to read. Of the 66 convicts of 1835, the crimes of only four required for their commission ability either to read or write. In Auburn Prison, of 228 convicts in 1835, 3 had an academical education, 59 could read, write and cipher; 56 could read and write only, 50 could read only; and 60 could not read. In the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia, of 217 prisoners received in 1835, 63 can neither read nor write. 60 can read only, and 85 can read and write, but most of them very indifferently. The Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary remarks, "not only in our prison, but in others of depraved appetites and corrupt habits, which have led to the commission of crime, are usually found with the ignorant, uninformed and duller part of mankind. Of the 276, nearly all below mediocrity, 175 are grossly ignorant, and in point of education, scarcely capable of transacting the ordinary business of life."

Such is the universal testimony of all competent witnesses. "Poor ignorant creatures, sir," said a jailer to Leigh Hunt, in that phrase giving a general description of all his prisoners.

Dr. Forde was right in supposing that good public schools would be the best remedy for the prevalent disposition to crime. A comparison of Scotland with England and Ireland shows this very forcibly. Mr. H. Fielding stated "that during the number of years he presided in Bow street, only six Scotchmen were ever brought before him; but the greater part of the persons committed were of the sister Island, *where the natural dispositions of the people are quite as good*, but the system of education is neither so strict nor so generally adopted as in Scotland." Mr. Hume stated "that one quarter session for the town of Manchester sent more felons to the plantations than all the Scotch Judges do for ordinary in a twelvemonth." "Lord Justice Clerk, in an address to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgrow, in 1808, took occasion to observe that the commitments for criminal offences in England and Wales exceed four thousand a year, a number nearly equal to all the commitments in Scotland since the Union." If his Lordship was astonished at four thousand commitments in a year, for England and Wales, we know not what opinion he would form of the present state of crime there. We have before us the official returns of criminals for 1837, made up at the Home Department, on the last day of January, and as this document is not within the reach of most of our readers, we give the facts bearing on this point, affixing a few years of comparison to show the progress of crime.

The number of persons committed, or bailed in England and Wales was,

In 1828,	16,564.	In 1833,	20,072.
In 1829,	18,674.	In 1834,	22,451.
In 1830,	18,107.	In 1835,	20,731.
In 1831,	19,647.	In 1836,	20,984.
In 1832,	20,829.	In 1837,	23,612.

Giving an average for the last four years of 21,944 commitments in a year,—a most melancholy fact.

For a comparison between the three Kingdoms, we give one year. In 1834 there were committed or bailed,

		Sentenced to death.	Executed.
In England & Wales,	22,451	480	34
Ireland,	21,381	194	43
Scotland,	2,711	6	4

In Ireland, education is most neglected; the gibbet takes account of it. Beccaria, in 1767, predicted that the punishment of death would not survive that happy period, "when knowledge, instead of ignorance, shall become the portion of the greater number."

"To show the effect of ignorance in the production of these crimes, we give the degrees of instruction of offenders for 1837: and to prove the gratifying fact that the proportion of educated offenders diminishes, we give the per centage of each class for 1836 and 1837.

	Male.	Female.	1836.	1837.
Whole No. of commitments,	19,407	4,205	——	——
Unable either to read or write,	6,634	1,780	33.52	35.85
Able to read and write imperfectly,	10,147	2,150	52 33	52 08
Able to read and write well,	2,057	177	10 56	9.46
Instruction superior to mere reading and writing well,	98	3	0 91	0 43
Instruction could not be ascertained,	421	94	2 63	2.18

Of all the criminal offenders, therefore, be it remembered, less than one half of one per cent. have received any education beyond reading and writing. There were 358 offenders of twelve years or under, and more than half of these young sinners were totally uninstructed.

Lord Justice Clerk having noticed the inferior number of criminals in Scotland, proceeds to say that, supposing his calculation to be accurate, it calls upon us for very serious reflections, to discover the causes of this proud inferiority.

"I think we have not far to look," says his Lordship, "for the causes of the good order and morality of our people. The institution of parochial schools, in the manner and to the extent in which they are established in Scotland, is, I believe, peculiar to ourselves; and it is an institution to which, however simple in its nature, and unobtrusive in its operation, I am persuaded we are chiefly to ascribe the regularity of conduct by which we are distinguished. The child of the meanest peasant, of the lowest mechanic in this country may, and most of them do, receive a virtuous education from their earliest youth. At our parochial schools, they are not only early initiated in the principles of our holy religion, and in the soundest doctrines of morality, but most of them receive different degrees of education in other respects, which qualify the mto earn their bread in life in various ways: and which, independent even of religious instruction, by enlarging the understanding, necessarily raises a man in his own estimation, and sets him above the mean and dirty crimes to which the temptation and hardships of life might otherwise expose him.

* * * * * * * *

In twenty-two years, from 1750, there were 116 executions in the Midland counties, and 117 in the Norfolk circuit; and in twenty-two years, from 1749, there were 678 in London, or about thirty per ann., while in Scotland, as near the same period as we can ascertain, they averaged less than four per annum.

The Scotch school system was originated by an act of King James the sixth, of the 10th of Dec. 1616, four years before the landing of the pilgrims, and ratified by an act of Charles the first, 1633; but the first effectual provision was by an act of 1646, for the first time compelling the assessment of a tax and payment of a master's salary, in every parish in the kingdom, for the express purpose of educating the poor; "a law," says the enthusiastic Scotch writer last quoted, "which may challenge comparison with any act of legislation to be found in the records of history, whether we consider the wisdom of the ends in view, the simplicity of the means employed, or the provisions made to render those means effectual to their purpose." This excellent statute was, of course, repealed on the restoration of Charles the second, in 1660; but it was re-enacted in 1696, in precisely the same terms, and is the basis of the present, the noble legacy of the Scotish Parliament. Its effect on national character may be considered to have commenced about the period of the Union, 1707, and with the peace and security arising with that event, to have produced the extraordinary change in favor of industry and good morals, which the character of the common people of Scotland has since undergone.

The school system has not operated differently in Scotland from its uniform effect wherever it has been tried. Holland, Prussia, and the Pays de Vaud, the best educated countries in Europe, are also the most moral. Prussia, which has carried her common school system to higher perfection than any other nation, is remarkably free from crime. For seventeen years, ending in 1834, according to the statement of Herr Von Kampz, the executions in Prussia were 123; in 1832 and 1834, there were only two in each year, and the average number of murders in a year was *seven and one third*. Prussia has a population of 13,566,897, according to the Weiman Almanac for 1837. These numbers, therefore, are much smaller in proportion to the population, than in Massachusetts; lesser crimees it is believed are proportionably rare in Prussia.

* * * * * * * *

There are few beggars in Scotland—there are no poor rates in Scotland—while in England every eighth or ninth man is a pauper, and the poor rates for forty years has consumed some five or six millions of pounds sterling a year. In Scotland the wages of labor maintain the laboring classes. In England they are inadequate by an alarming deficiency. In Scotland they have fewer crimes, and those which occur are less malignant. In 1834 the proportions were as follows:

	Sentenced to death.	Executed.	Transportation For life.	14 yrs.	7 yrs.
In England,	480	31	864	688	2,501
Scotland,	6	4	30	47	195

These are the points of difference. England saves the expense of public schools, and the saving costs her fifty millions of dollars a year, in courts, prisons, penal colonies and poor rates, not to reckon ruined hopes, broken hearts, blasted characters, and the wretchedness of tens of thousands living in shame and agony, a living death, whom free schools would have brought up to honor and happiness and a useful life.

* * * * * * * *

We will go into no other argument, to prove that education is cheaper than ignorance; and that the most rigid economy, so that it be not stone-blind to consequences, would dictate a liberal expenditure for the preservation and elevation of the public morals, and for the exercise, developement, and wholesome sustenance of the public intellect. Nor will we waste a word upon the self-evident proposition that our education will operate beneficially, in proportion as it is perfected. It must be perfected, and that by providing better teachers.

* Lord Auckland.

* See Appendix—Relation of ignorance to crime.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina—Session of 1838-39.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the time for paying in entry money. [Gives until the 15th December, 1841.]

2. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson. [Erects into a new county, all the southern portion of Buncombe county, beginning on the top of Pisgah mountain on the Haywood line, and running to the Rutherford and South Carolina line.]

3. Concerning the election of constables in certain cases. [Provides that the elections shall be held 30 days before the county court, which may fall on the last Monday of December, or the first Monday in January.]

4. Appointing commissioners to lay off a Public Road, from Burnsville, Yancey county, to the Tennessee line. [Appoints John Roberts, John Ramsay and George Gahagan, commissioners for this purpose, at $2 per day each.]

5. To amend the thirty-ninth section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "an act concerning Courts of Justice, Practice, Pleas and Process." [Repeals so much of said act as gives authority to bring suits in counties other than that in which the defendant resides.]

6. Supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson. [Provides that all officers, of whatever kind, living in the portion of Buncombe erected into a county, shall exercise the same power, authority and jurisdiction, as if appointed specially for the county of Henderson.]

7. To compel owners of bridges to construct draws. [Imposes a fine of $50 on all owners of bridges, who refuse to construct a draw within 90 days from the time that notice is given them to do so.]

8. To amend an act, entitled "an act for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, &c. [Repeals so much of said act as requires the certificate of the County Court to be countersigned by the Speakers of the Legislature.]

9. To amend and supply the defects of an act passed at the present General Assemby, entitled "an act to extend the time for paying entry money."

10. To extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Extends the time two years.]

11. To improve a part of the state road, leading from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala and Valley River mountain, to the new town site, called Murphy.

12. To amend the Revenue laws of the State. [Provides that in those counties where assessors have not been appointed under the act of 1836, for valuing lands, it shall now be done; and legalizes the appointment where the same was not made in the time required by that act, gives to the county court the power to remit double tax, &c.]

13. To prevent the malicious obstruction of rail roads. [Imposes fine and imprisonment on all persons placing obstructions of any kind on rail roads.]

14. For the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

15. To appoint commissioners to lay off a part of the great State road, from Presley Shepard's to Frederick Searcy's.

16. To authorise the laying off and establishing a turnpike road from Cove creek in Rutherford county, to Joseph Garrie's in Buncombe county. [Appoints commissioners and authorizes a subscription to the amount of $10,000, in shares of $50 each, the company to be styled the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company.]

17. To provide for the election of Engrossing Clerks.

18. Supplemental to the act erecting the county of Cherokee.

19. Concerning the Public Revenue of this State.

20. To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Stokes and Guilford. [Provides that, in 1839, two weeks shall be allowed to Stokes, to enable that county to bring up its business, which will have the effect, for this year, of bringing Guilford Court on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.]

21. To amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Western Road. [Authorizes a subscription of three fifths by the state, instead of two-fifths as prescribed by the act of 1836.]

22. To amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

23. Limiting the time in which titles to land heretofore entered and paid for, may be perfected. [Limited to 1841.]

24. To establish Common Schools. [At the regular election in 1839, all who are in favor of raising by taxation one dollar for every two dollars furnished by the Literary Fund, to vote "School"—those opposed to it "no School." State to be divided into districts, not less than six miles square, and these districts agreeing, to receive $40 from the literary fund. The tax to be levied after the first term of the County Court in 1840.]

25. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of the state. [Appropriates $75,000 more to finish the building.]

26. To give effect to the Revised Statutes, as the same have been published. [Provides that the printed text of said statutes, as published, shall be held and taken to be the true text.]

27. Authorizing the making a turnpike road in Haywood county.

28. To incorporate the Highwasse Turnpike Company.

29. Preventing obstructing the passage of fish up the Pedee and main Yadkin rivers.

30. Concerning appointment of clerks of the Superior Court.

31. To incorporate the town of Mocksville, Davie county.

32. To amend an act entitled "an act concerning the action of replevin."

33. To amend an act passed in 1837, entitled "an act concerning the public printing of the state."

34. To amend the inspection laws.

35. Concerning infant children where parents shall be divorced.

36. To incorporate the Weldon rail road company. [For raising a subscription to the amount of $200,000 in shares of $100 each, for the purpose of effecting a communication by a rail road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, between Littleton and the Roanoke river, and the termination of the Portsmouth rail road at Weldon.]

37. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Cherokee. [Erects that portion of country, recently sold under authority of the state, into a new county.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Wilkes.

2. To establish a toll bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mills in Davie county.

3. Making valid certain surveys made by the deputy surveyor of Haywood county.

4. To circumscribe the corporate limits of the town of Milton.

5. Concerning the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Iredell.

6. To alter the mode of electing Constables in the state, so far as relates to the county of Martin.

7. To authorize Robert Walker of Wilkes county, to build a mill on his own land, on Roaring river, at or near a place called the Rock House.

8. To appoint commissioners for the town of Hertford, and other purposes.

9. To incorporate the town of Morganton in the county of Burke.

10. For the better regulation of the town of Greenville.

11. To emancipate Caroline Cook and her children.

12. To incorporate the trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy, in the county of Perquimons.

13. To compel the jailor of Stokes county to live in the jail, and for other purposes.

14. To repeal the act of Assembly of 1836, allowing compensation to the jurors in the county of Yancy.

15. To incorporate the trustees of the Rutherford Male and Female Academies in the county of Rutherford.

16. Allowing compensation to the wardens of the poor in the county of Wayne.

17. To incorporate the trustees of the Greensborough Female College in the county of Guilford.

18. To empower the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Buncombe, to draw jurors for each week of the Superior Court of said county.

19. To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish a Literary and Manual Labor institution, in the county of Wake, passed in the year 1838.

20. To incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

21. To incorporate the High Shoals' Manufacturing Company.
22. To incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company.
23. To incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company of North Carolina.
24. To appoint Commissioners for the town of Bethania, in the county of Stokes.
25. To alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, for the counties of Stokes and Guilford.
26. To amend an act passed in the year 1822, entitled "an act to incorporate the Male and Female Academies, in the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg county.
27. To incorporate the Washington Mining Company.
28. For the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutherford.
29. To incorporate the "Phœnix company," in the town of Fayetteville, Cumberland county.
30. Concerning the militia of the county of Beaufort.
31. To authorize the construction of a bridge across Trent river.
32. To establish the Salisbury Female Academy, and incorporating the trustees thereof.
33. To incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company.
34. To amend the 16th section of the revised statutes, concerning the militia, so far as relates to the county of Jones.
35. To alter the time of holding the County Courts of Rowan.
36. To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish Clemmonsville Academy in the county of Davidson, and to appoint trustees thereof."
37. To incorporate the Buncombe Warm Spring Company.
38. To incorporate the Junto Academy in the county of Orange.
39. To authorize the Justices of the County Court of Perquimons to purchase the float bridge across Perquimons river, and to confirm all contracts for the same.
40. To revive an act passed in 1821, to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company.
41. Authorizing the Justices of the Peace in certain counties to class themselves for the purpose of holding the County Courts.
42. To alter the time of holding Person County Court. [To be held hereafter on the *third* Monday of March, June, September and December.]
43. To incorporate the trustees of Davidson College.
44. To exempt lock keepers on the Dismal Swamp canal from working on the road, &c.
45. To authorize Archibald K. Houston to move the bridge by him built across Highwasse river.
46. To incorporate the trustees of the Randolph Female Academy, Randolph county.
47. To cleaning out Rockfish creek in Duplin county.
48. To regulate drill musters, in the 87th regiment of N. C. Militia, in Davidson county.
49. To amend the several acts, heretofore passed in relation to the burning of the court house and records of Hertford county.
50 To incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing company.
51. Providing for the appointment of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings, in the county of Columbus.
52. To incorporate the United Fire Insurance Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. In favor of Wm. Ashley.
2. In favor of the Public Treasurer. [Allows him $1297,67 in settlement of his accounts, being the amount of Treasury Notes burnt by committee of finance.]
3 In favor of Thomas Winkler and others.
4. In favor of Benj. Hawkins.
5. In favor of certain enterers of lands paid for and not granted in Wilkes.
6. Concerning the Secretary of State.
7. In favor of Osborne Bowers.
8. In favor of Turner & Hughes.
9. In favor of Matthew Waddell.
10. In favor of B. B. Smith.—[Compensating him for the house in which the Legislature sat.]
11. In favor of directing Secretary of State to issue certain grants.
12. In favor of directing the Secretary of State to issue grants for lands, sold at the sale of the Cherokee lands in certain cases.
13. In favor of Hiram Higgins and Solomon Perry of Ashe.
14. Relating to the public printing.
15. For repairing the steeple of the Presbyterian Church.
16. Concerning delinquent Sheriffs. [Acquits from all legal liability, those sheriffs who neglected to make proper returns of the Governor's election.]
17. Relating to the General Government.
18. In favor of the Sheriff of Ashe.
19. In favor of Charles L. Hinton.
20. In favor of Flealden Hensly and others.
21 In favor of William Leach of Randolph county.
22. Concerning the books, papers and other furniture of the General Assembly.
23. In favor of Samuel Chunn.
24. relating to the Public Domain.
25. In favor of John M'Gee.
26. In favor of James C, Turrentine of Orange.
27. In favor of Dave Pennell.
28. In favor of Simon R. Smithwick.
29. Concerning specie change.—[Requests our Senators and Representatives to have an act passed authorising the coining of specie change at the Mint.]
30. requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey for a rail road to be made from Greensboro' to the Fayetteville and Gaston Rail Road.
31. Relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the last quarter of the state's instalment shall be paid in such proportions as may be required of individuals.]
32. In favor of John C. Ehringhaus.
33. In favor of Joseph Waters.
34. In favor of Dave Perrell.
35. Concerning the swamp lands.
36. Concerning the Public Lands. [Declaring that the states, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public lands, are entitled to their just proportion.
37. In favor Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. [Allows him $650 for settling the claims of the state on the General Government for military service.]
38. Relating to Nagshead.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 10.

HEALTH OF OUR TOWN.

We have been favored, by Dr. James Webb, with the following bill of mortality for the past year. It will be seen that the whole number of deaths during the year, in the town and immediate vicinity, was 18—10 white and 8 coloured; of whom only 3 whites and 6 coloured were residents of the town. The degree of health with which we have been blessed may be appreciated, when it is considered that the town contains a population of about one thousand souls.

MR. HEARTT:—I herewith send you a statement of the deaths which occurred within the corporation during the year 1838, and the diseases of which the persons died.

White Persons.

Disease.	No.	Age.
Billious attack,	1	71 years
Dropsy and intemperance	1	33
Suicide, (in prison,)	1	
Convulsions,	1	3 days.
	1	11 mo.
Cholera,	1	11 mo.
Total white persons,	6	

Of the two last, one had been here two weeks, and the other six weeks.

Coloured Persons.

Apoplexy,	1	74 years
Intemperance,	1	70
Pleurisy,	1	50
Dropsy in the chest,	1	47
Hooping cough,	1	12
Inflammation in the chest,	1	6weeks
Malignant sore throat,	1	22 years
	1	14
Total coloured,	8	

The two last were brought to town to be attended to.

Near town.

Pleurisy,	1	40 years
Puerperal fever,	1	18
Abscess,	1	1
Consumption,	1	38
	4	

The one last mentioned had been here two weeks.

J. WEBB.

In our paper to-day will be found the very interesting report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, on the subject of Common Schools, made in compliance with a resolution of the Legislature of 1836. The importance of the subject, and the interesting nature of the details, will be ample apology for the space which the report occupies.

OUR SENATORS.

On Friday last, the Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication from our Senators in Congress:

Washington City, December 31, 1838.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of N. C.

GENTLEMEN.—Having learned from unofficial sources, which, however, leave no doubt upon our minds of the correctness of their information, that certain resolutions have passed your honorable bodies, expressive of the opinions of a majority of each of them, upon political matters, some of which have been, and others still are pending before the community, we have been induced to anticipate their coming to hand, and respectfully address you concerning them.

In thus anticipating the reception of a copy of the resolutions through an official channel, we trust that an apology will be found in the information we have received of the intention of the Legislature to adjourn at an early day.

The resolutions do not expressly instruct us to carry into effect the opinions expressed therein; nor are we able to perceive in them, impliedly, any authoritative command, such as instructions convey.

We are therefore left to infer that it was the intention of the General Assembly not to assert or exercise the right of instruction, from the absence of the mandatory terms heretofore used when the General Assembly of North Carolina has thought proper to resort to it.

The ground heretofore occupied by us is wholly unchanged, and scarcely needs recapitulation. We have publicly declared that whenever instructions are given us by the Legislature, we will either obey them or resign.

We therefore respectfully ask of your honorable bodies, if we err in our construction of the resolutions, that we may be set right in time to act as becomes the position in which we stand.

With a view to prevent any misrepresentation of our motives, we disclaim any intention of disrespect to the Legislature, considering it not only a duty to ourselves thus respectfully to make this request, but that we owe it to the people of the state of North Carolina, whose interests have been confided to us in the Senate of the United States.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't serv'ts.

BEDFORD BROWN,
ROBT. STRANGE.

The foregoing communication having been read, Mr. Cherry submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the General Assembly, and transmitted to our Senators in Congress, are sufficiently plain and intelligible to be comprehended by any one desirous of understanding them; that we believe this communication anticipating the reception of said resolutions, and making inquiry as to their meaning, is not in good faith; and that it would be inconsistent with the self respect of this General Assembly, to make any reply to it.

This resolution passed its three readings, by a vote of 25 to 23—being precisely the vote given on the passage of the original resolutions.

The resolution was taken up in the House of Commons on Saturday, and gave rise to an exciting and somewhat angry debate; and was finally adopted by a vote of 59 to 44, being a strict party vote on each side.

The House of Commons was occupied the greater part of the sitting on Saturday in discussing the School Bill from the Senate; which was stricken out *in toto*, and a bill heretofore introduced by Dr. Hill was inserted as a substitute, which was variously amended on the motion of Messrs. Graham and Boyden, and finally passed by an overwhelming majority.

We omit a more particular notice of the proceedings of last week, in order to make room for the List of Acts and Resolutions passed during the session, which will be found in the preceding columns.

The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die, on yesterday morning, after a session of 51 days, and the passage of 107 acts and 46 resolutions; a list of which will be found on the preceding page. The proceedings, omitted to make room for the captions, shall be brought up in our next.

Although some exciting topics were discussed, yet the deliberations of the Legislature were generally characterized by harmony and good feeling. Party questions were examined with unflinching zeal and firmness, but party animosities were suppressed: and it was at once gratifying and affecting to witness the feelings of sympathy and friendship which were manifested by the members at the closing scene of their labors. Resolutions of thanks to the Speakers, for the ability, impartiality, and dignity with which they had discharged the duties of their respective chairs, were unanimously adopted, in a manner too which exhibited something more than empty ceremony; and were responded to by the Speakers in strains of eloquence and feeling, such as emanate from the sound head and true heart only. The cordial shake of the hand, and the fervent "God bless you!" then went round among the members; and the most of them were, in a few hours, on the way to their distant homes. *Raleigh Star.*

Trustees of the University.—The following gentlemen were on Tuesday last elected Trustees of the University, to fill the vacancies in the Board: Messrs. James T. Morehead, of Guilford; Michael Hoke, of Lincoln; Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell; Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb; Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville; Chas. Chalmers, of Moore; Wm. B. Shepard, of Pasquotank; and Wm. Eaton, Jr. of Warren. *Ibid.*

The banks in New Orleans resumed specie payments on the 24th ult. It is stated that the confidence of the public was so firmly established that very few attempted to convert their notes into specie.

The suit pending in Philadelphia, involving the rights of the *two* General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, has been postponed, by consent of counsel, to the first Monday in March.

CONGRESS.—The Hon. Hugh L White, from Tennessee, took his seat in the Senate on the 3d inst.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was taken up in the Senate on the 3d inst.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, spoke briefly in support of the motion made by him yesterday to recommit the bill to the committee which reported it, with instructions so to amend it as to limit its benefits to actual settlers. He said the bill, as reported, furnished no practical restriction to the quantity of land which would be entered at the reduced price by any one individual. His motion allowed actual settlers to enter 160 acres each.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Williams, of Miss., Clay, of Alabama, Walker, Preston, and Morris.

The vote was first taken on the motion to recommit, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Strange, Swift, Williams of Maine—23.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Walker, Williams of Miss.—20.

The question being on the instructions, Mr. Clay, at the request of several Senators, modified the instructions so as to leave the quantity of the land to be entered by the settler blank, and, in this form, the instructions were agreed to, yeas 26, nays 17.

In the House of Representatives, the contested election, between Mr. James Doty and Mr. John W. Jones, as delegate from the territory of Wisconsin, was decided in favor of the former, by a vote of 165 to 25. Mr. Doty accordingly took his seat.

We learn, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that Captain ALEXANDER CLAXTON has been appointed to the command of the American Naval Squadron in the Pacific. The Constitution, "old ironsides," in which he is to proceed, is now fitting out at Norfolk as the flag ship.

Alabama—A string of resolutions in favor of the sub-treasury, has already been introduced, by Judge Smith, of Hutsville, into the Legislature of this state. Judge Porter, of Tuscaloosa, offered another string of resolutions as an amendment to Judge Smith's. Quite a warm debate ensued. Both sets of resolutions were ordered to be printed and made the order of a future day.

"I Take the Responsibility."—There are rumors afloat of numerous delinquencies in some of the Executive Departments at Washington. The opposition made for several years, by the Administration party, to every proposal for committees of investigation, is, to say the least, unfortunate. The Whigs are now making another attempt to look into these matters. Should the majority of the present Congress overrule it still, an opportunity more favorable to a "searching operation," it may be presumed, will be presented at the Ides of March. From what now leaks out, may be interred the amount of corruption which will be brought to light when the probe is once freely plied. *Raleigh Register.*

Political Ondits.—It is reported that Mr. Calhoun and his friends are dissatisfied with the President's message. They expected he would have recommended the *specie* clause to the sub treasury bill, as without that Mr. Calhoun opposes it. Besides the whole composition is too subdued to satisfy a mind which, in its calmest moments, is like a boat upon the mountain wave. A good deal was expected, too, from this "Northern man with Southern fellings" against Abolition, and in favor of our "peculiar institutions." In short, it is pretty evident, we learn, that there is not the same zeal among the Van Buren members from the South, as formerly, particularly since it is found that his "party machinery" does not carry the North by acclamation. *Ibid.*

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

St Augustine, Dec. 19, 1838

"Gen. Taylor has done nothing *yet* since the opening of the campaign, and I fear the spring will come upon him before his army will have captured even an *Indian woman*. The policy of the Government in relation to this war seems to be entirely changed since the last season. Then, the army moved in large bodies without effecting any thing but the most wasteful expenditure of pulic money that was ever heard of; now, the troops are in very small bodies at posts *across East Florida*, making roads through the swamps, *as is said*, for "*the purpose of keeping the Indians south of this line*," so that "*the planters may be safe on the north of it.*" How well this has succeeded thus far, we all can judge from the murders that are committed every few days, even within a few miles of "Garey's Ferry," where is the general depot of the army. Two days before I was there, on my way here, two familes were murdered within twenty five miles of us. The change, also, in the expenditures is very great. What they call economy now is as improper as their former extravagance; for, at present, sufficient is not allowed to command what is absolutely necessary for the successful operations of the war. My own opinion is, that if this war is ever ended, it will be by permitting the Indians to occupy the south part of East Florida, as Jesup proposed."

Nat. Intel.

Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the evening of the 30th ult. by the Rev. James Cristy, Mr. JAMES M. WATSON, to Miss SARAH McCAULEY, daughter of Mr. Charles McCauley, deceased.

Obituary.

DIED, in this county, on the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, aged about 60 years.

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 5th instant, the following ordinance was passed, and an order made that the same be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks:

Be it ordained, That if any person be found cock fighting within the limits of the corporation of Hillsborough, he shall be fined, for every such offence, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed to jail until such fine and costs are paid; and if the person so offending be a slave, he shall receive on his bare back a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes.

This ordinance to take effect from and after the first day of February, 1839.

By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Town Clerk.*

January 9. 52--3w

Notice.

ST. ASAPH'S DISTRICT.

APPLICATION will be made to our next County Court, on the fourth Monday in February next, to remove, regulate and establish, at convenient distances from each other, two places for holding elections in said district, to elect members to Congress and the General Assembly. At present we have but one, and in all our sister districts in the county they have two, and in some three places for seperate elections.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS

January 9. 52--6w

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Euliss, senr. and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a BAY FILLY, a little white on the end of the nose, two years old, a little over four feet high, runty made, crooked behind, and trots when moved out of a walk; appraised at twelve dollars

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 9. 52—3w

To all whom it may concern.

BE it known that I, Elizabeth Hunt, (widow of John Hunt, deceased,) of the county of Orange in the state of North Carolina, and one of the heirs at law of my father the late John Taylor, deceased, of said county, did heretofore make to Thomas Adams, of said county and state, a power of attorney for me, and in my name, to sell the lands which descended to me as one of the heirs at law of the said John Taylor, deceased, and all my right and title thereto, which said lands lye and are situate in the county of Fayette, in the state of Tennessee:

Now for certain reasons, I have, and by these presents, I do, revoke and annul, and declare to be revoked and annulled, the said power of attorney, and any and every other power of attorney heretofore made or given by me to said Thomas Adams to sell or otherwise dispose of said lands, or any interest of mine therein, or in any manner to act for me respecting the same. Witness my hand and seal, at Orange, North Carolina, this 10th day of January, 1839.

ELIZABETH HUNT [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us
WM. O M'CAULEY.
JOHN HUTCHINS.

January 10. 52—

☞ The Somerville Reporter will insert three times, and send account to this office.

To the Public.

IT is a painful task for me to have to resort to this mode of binding up a wound, which has been endeavoured to be made by a pack of hell-hounds, in a chase to run down the reputation of one of their fellow men.

Unfortunately, and perhaps imprudently, (though a boy left in charge of the store was present,) in the absence of the proprietor, I went to a sugar barrel in the store of an acquaintance, and got about a spoonful of sugar to make a syrrup drunk as an anodyne for a raging diarrhœa. I should not have taken this liberty with many men; but from my long acquaintance with esquire Trolinger, and from the apparently good understanding which has existed between us ever since I have been grown, I thought it not improper to take the liberty named. And this is the whole foundation upon which the slanderous tale rests.

In the close: What will these busy-bodies gain by it? Will it fill their pockets with gold or silver, or any other of the precious metals? or will it stuff them with bank notes? or will it enhance the value of their own characters? I say, no: but it may fill their fiend like hearts with cordial gratification to think that they have run down, worried, chawed up and devoured the character of William S Moore. But I thank God that they will miss their aim this time, especially in the estimation of all honest men, as they will see when they read the following certificate of John Trolinger, esq given in the presence of Mr. Thomas Sellers and Peyton P. Moore.

WM. S. MOORE.

CERTIFICATE.

WHEREAS from some trivial circumstances and causes which transpired at the High Falls on the 2d day of January instant, which have been exagerated and spread abroad tending to injure the reputation of Wm. S. Moore, I am constrained, in justice, to say to the public, that the report that said Moore had an intention of purloining our cash drawer of its contents at that time and place, is entirely contrary to my belief: and in justice to the said Moore, and in contradiction to slanders tending to impress the public mind with such belief, I say positively such is not the fact

Given under my hand, January 8, 1839.

JOHN TROLINGER.

January 9. 52—3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE

American Museum.

THE *American Museum of Literature and the Arts* will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies 20 dollars.

NATHAN G. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

January 51—

Weekly Al.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Thursday,	7 8	4 52	
11 Friday,	7 7	4 53	
12 Saturday,	7 7	4 53	
13 Sunday,	7 6	4 54	
14 Monday,	7 6	4 54	
15 Tuesday,	7 5	4 55	
16 Wednesday	7 4	4 56	

Last 7 3 48 after
New 15 0 38 mo
First 22 6 3 m'
Full 29 10 24 e

Notice.

THE business of the Shoe shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.

STEPHEN MOORE.

January 3. 51—4w

BETHMONT

Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22. 51—

HILLSBOROUGH

Female Seminary.

THE ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First or Highest Class,	$17 00 per ses.
Second and Third,	15 00
Fourth or Lowest,	12 50
French, by a Native,	15 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Ornamental Needlework,	5 00

December 12. 49—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John Andress
David Anderson
B
Joshua Berry
John Berel
James Ball
Rev. J. H. Bland
L Batchelor
Jehu Brown
C
Stephen Clarke
Benjamin Carroll
Lemuel Carroll
Reuben Carden 3
Edmund D Covington
Wm. Campbell
James Campbell
Solomon Cates
John Chamness
Henry Cheek
D
A. J. Davie, care of Giles Mebane
W. B. Dilliard
Matthew Durham
F
Mary A. Flintiff
G
Rev. Elijah Graves
Robert Glenn
H
Thomas Haistings
Robert Harris 3
Wm. H. Holden
J
James Jones
L
Barney Lashley
Mrs Nancy Long
M
James L. Murphey 3
Miss C. M. Moore
Rev Robert McNab
John Murray
Frederick Moize
Miss Mary Martin
P. H. Mangum
O
Christopher Owin
P
Mrs. Sarah Paul
Miss Ann Pallo
John Primrose 2
W. J. Phillips
Joseph Proctor
R
Jacob Riley
Mrs. Martha Roach
James Rainey
Thos D. Reeves
S
Samuel Stayhorn
Wm. Shaw
Chapman Skinner
Wm. Scarlett
Leonard Smith
Benjamin Sherman
T
Samuel Thompson 3
John Tapp
W
J. D. Wilson
G. W. Walker
James Walker
David Warren
Emeline Wilson
Sarah Webb
David Williams

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

January 1. 51—

Stray Cow.

Strayed from the subscriber, on Little River, about four weeks since, a very large red Muley Cow, tolerable short tail, mark not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received; and a reasonable compensation will be given for her delivery to me, at Cain's Mills.

JOHN A. M'MANNEN.

December 25. 51—

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st instant,

THREE LIKELY NEGROES,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

WM. N. PRATT, *Guardian.*

January 1. 51—3wp

Turner & Hughes's

N. C. Almanacks,

FOR 1839,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 1. 51—

Post-Office Notice.

ALL those indebted to this office for newspaper or letter postage, are respectfully requested to pay their respective dues on or before the first of January next;—after which time no account will be kept in the office with any person. The frequency of the arrival of the mails will put it out of my power to keep accounts; which I hope will be taken as a sufficient excuse. School boys are invited to look at a notice on the door of the post office.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*

December 11. 49—

Christmas.

No war nor battle's sound
Was heard the world around;
No hostile chiefs to furious combat ran;
But peaceful was the night,
In which the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Before the point of dawn,
In social circle sat, while all around
Stood the fleecy brood,
Or cropped the flowery food,
Or slept or sported on the verdant ground.

When lo! with ravished ears,
Each swain delighted hears
Sweet music, offspring of no mortal hand,
Divinely warbled forth,
Answering the stringed voice,
With blissful rapture charmed the listening band

They saw a glorious light
Burst on their wondering sight:
Harping in solemn choir, in robes array'd,
The helmed cherubim
And sworded seraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Sounds of so sweet a tone,
Before were never known;
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
While God disposed in air
Each constellation fair,
And the well balanced world on hinges hung.

Hail, hail, auspicious morn!
The SAVIOUR CHRIST is born:
(Such was the immortal seraph's song sublime,)
Glory to God in heaven!
To man sweet peace be given,
Sweet peace and friendship to the end of time!

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER VII.

The duty of all men to become rich.

Continued.

MR. EDITOR:—Having stated the dangers of riches in the preceding letter, it remains to finish the proof, that it is a duty to be rich; and that with them we may be made happier, both in time and in eternity, than without them.

Let none suppose that riches in themselves can make us happy. The Bible teaches no such doctrine. "If riches increase, set not your heart upon them." Ps. lxii. 10. "Let not the rich man glory in his riches." Jer. ix. 23. Indeed all reflecting men know, that, apart from the pleasures of business and activity, riches rather diminish than increase the actual enjoyments of life. Yet let none conclude that riches are not valuable, nor shrink from the responsibility of doing their duty.

The charities of the gospel require much money. 1. God could have committed the ministry of reconciliation to angels. Gladly would they have flown, on wings of love, throughout the world, and proclaimed the Way, the Truth, and the Life to every creature. But they are not to have this honor. It is committed to men for whom Jesus died. The living minister of flesh and blood, must go and preach the gospel to every creature. God has so ordained it. Yet he knew their frames, and has been mindful of their wants. In his sovereignty he has ordained, that those to whom he has given in trust the things of this world, shall provide for the comfort and support of his ministers. It is true he could have caused the ravens to feed them, as he did one of his servants. He could have rained manna from heaven, as he did for the Israelites. But he has otherwise determined. He has ordained that "those who preach the gospel shall live of the gospel." 1 Cor. ix. 14. Let any man read the Bible on the subject of ministerial support, and he will be convinced that it is not by favor, charity, or courtesy of men that ministers are entitled to their support. It is a claim founded on justice, a claim which they have a right to urge. No man who has it in his power to contribute to the support of the gospel, can neglect it without sin. We are not only bound to support our own church, but aid weak churches, and send the gospel to the destitute. The ministers who are required to preach the gospel to every creature, cannot be supported without money or its equivalent. How can this be done, unless men acquire the means of doing it?

2. The Bible must be published in every language, and circulated in every isle and nation. God could cause every leaf in the forest to bear a page of heavenly truth. He could make the zephyrs speak of the Lamb, and even the storms to utter sounds of mercy, for dying man. But he has not done it. A book, requiring human labor to print and bind it, must be circulated by human beings, who, when working for the church, must be supported by the church. How can Bibles be furnished for one hundred million of families, unless christians provide the means?

3. Much is needed beside the preacher and the Bible. True, these are first, most important. Whatever else is neglected, these cannot be, without destruction to the hopes of the world. But good books on practical piety, works of sound philosophy and theology, must be circulated; and schools on religious principles must be established and supported, before that time will come, when one shall not ask of his neighbor, know ye the Lord; but all shall know him, from the greatest unto the least. Human beings must do all this work. Money is absolutely necessary for the work. And those who daily pray, Thy kingdom come: must provide the means required for its coming. G.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Mormons.—We perceive, from the proceedings of the Missouri Legislature, that memorials, asking pecuniary aid for the Mormon women and children of Caldwell county, was laid before that body on the 3d ult. "It appears," observes the Louisville Journal, "that the houses of many of the Mormons in that county have been burned down; that about sixty Mormon men, all of them married, have been arrested and imprisoned; 40 killed, and 100 compelled to fly to escape the vengeance of the citizens; and that 200 woman, most of whom have small children, are thus left destitute, with no food to keep them from starvation and no shelter to protect them from the winter storm."

Cessation of Hostilities—To the politeness of Capt. Clifford, from Havana, we are indebted for an extract of a letter received at that port by the British packet, which arrived on the 8th from Vera Cruz. The letter under date of Nov. 26th, states that Admiral Baudin has been recognized by the Mexican General as Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of the French, for the settlement of the differences between the two cabinets, and it was generally expected all will be amicably adjusted. The Hamburg brig Emma, entered the port of Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., and the blockading squadron did not even send a boat to prevent her—so the blockade may be considered at an end. *N. Y. Express.*

The Right Rev. Henry Conwell, Roman Catholic Bishop Philadelphia, has issued an appeal to the British nation, soliciting funds for the purpose of establishing places of worship and public seminaries in his extensive diocese, reaching through the states of Penylvania, N. Jersey, and Delaware, and containing a scattered population of two millions.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last nine months.

The Bank of the State has declared a dividend of five per cent. on its capital stock; and the Merchants Bank of Newbern a dividend of three per cent.

Fire in Buffalo.—A slip from the office of the Daily Star, Buffalo, New York, informs us that a fire occurred in that city on the 6th inst. commencing about 11 o'clock in the night. The office of the Star, with all its materials, was consumed, and several other buildings, the total loss being about $20,000.

One remarkable omission in the President's Message occurs, and we cannot but notice it. Not a word is said about *Abolition* and the rights of the South!! After the grand *clumash* by the Argus, Globe, and Richmond Enquirer, after their "lamentations here and elsewhere" over the violated pledges of the Constitution, it is indeed a wonder that the "Northern man with Southern feelings," did not say something to keep his slave holding partizans in good humor. Can there be any real danger to the South, and the President keep silence? We presume not, and we trust the party gongs will not be silent on that subject. *Albany Dai. Adv.*

A child was recently rescued from death on the Providence rail road by the sagacity of a dog belonging to Mr. Wood, of the Boston Tremont Theatre. The animal seized and carried off the child a moment before the train arrived at the spot.

Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange county; I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, *Ex'r. &c.*

December 12. 49—

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

HILLSBOROUGH

Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

TERMS—English Studies,	$17 50
Latin,	10 00
French (taught by a native,)	15 00
Music,	25 00

Persons wishing farther information respecting the school, are referred to

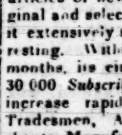
Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, J. W. Norwood, } Hillsborough.
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.

December 6. 48—1m

, The Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

House and Lot

For Sale---in Hillsborough.



THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpo es of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!

Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

IS published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, *or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars* Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to *over 30 000 Subscribers!* And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued, together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription or six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

☞ Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. ☞ Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!!

☞ ANOTHER!! ☜

☞ For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

☞ ANOTHER!!! ☜

☞ For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

☞ The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL, is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be *post paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

☞ Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) will close on the 15th of this month.

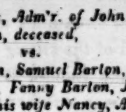
The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, *Principal.*

December 6. 48—

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41—tf

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. *Stephen Barton, Samuel Barton, William Barton, Fenny Barton, James Carrol and his wife Nancy, Abram Crabtree and his wife Ibby, heirs at law of John Barton, deceased.* } Petition to sell Real Estate

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carrol appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 48—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison v. *Calvin Clark.* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 48—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Sauris Stanford and others, vs *Thomas Snipes, Ex'r. and others.* } Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, —— Faulkland and Sophronia his wife, Abner Stith, Stanford Stith, and Minerva Stith, defendants in this petition, live out of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that said absentees, defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard *ex parte*, and taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness,
JAMES H. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 47—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 00 42—6w

N. Carolina Journal.

IN consequence of the determination of the Editor to leave Fayetteville, the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal will let the same on reasonable terms, to a practical Printer of Republican principles, who is qualified to conduct it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to "*the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal,*" Fayetteville, N. C

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 49—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

I would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

Morus Multicaulis.

I HAVE for sale from ten to fifteen thousand Morus Multicaulis cuttings; those wishing to purchase can get them by applying early

R. N. HERNDON.

Oxford, December 6. 49—4w

SPRING GOODS,

O. F. LONG & Co,

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c,

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 39—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARK.

September 8. 35—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1838.

Woods v. *Bobbitt and others*—Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Woods, one of the defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, the cause will be set down for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

September 19. 37—6w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Paddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *right hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars a year*. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ALVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.